

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.—The Dayton and Michigan railroad company has for some time owed \$50,000 to parties in New England, which was costing 2 per cent. a month. Desiring to pay off the debt, the Board placed real estate, valued at about \$400,000, in the hands of Mr. Beckel and Judge Barbee, with the authority to effect a loan for the amount needed. We learn that, being made entirely safe by the securities mentioned, they borrowed the money yesterday, on their individual names from the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, at six per cent. The operation is a heavy saving to the company, and places its credit in a favorable position both abroad and at home. Its means are not only abundant, but its officers and backers are gentlemen of that substantial wealth and character so important in these times of monetary caution.—[Dayton Gazette.]

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst., and the city of Mexico to the 20th, have been received by the way of New Orleans. There is nothing reliable relative to the insurrection under Alvarez, although it was the impression among many that it would yet prove successful. Count Raousset de Boulbon, whose capture at the head of an insurgent force, before announced, had been sentenced to be shot on the 19th inst., with several other French officers. In Durango, the government forces had obtained a momentary check over the Indians, but they appeared in other portions of the country, causing great alarm and the flight of many of the inhabitants. It is reported that discontent and revolution were increasing to an alarming extent. The crops in nearly half the States were a complete failure, and a large number of deaths occurred at Chihuahua and other places from actual starvation. The cholera and fever had pretty nearly disappeared.

ESPARTERO.—The revolution in Spain appears to have been quite successful, and the best sign which it has disclosed is calling Espartero to the head of the Government. He is an intelligent and able man, and has already done good service to his country. He was the great supporter of Christiana, against the absolutism of Don Carlos. For his great services he was made Regent of Spain, which position he held for six years, and his administration was marked with wisdom, and a tendency to liberal measures. He was expelled by a series of disgraceful intrigues, and retired to England. While in exile he made no effort to disturb the government *de facto* of his country; and continuing the same line of conduct, after his return to Spain, he never violated the terms of his recall. That such a man as this should put himself at the head of the revolution, proves, first that the revolution wanted him; secondly, that he saw in the revolution a chance for improving the condition of the country. The establishment of a great constitutional kingdom in Spain, would be beneficial, not only to that unhappy country, but to all Europe.

SODA SPRINGS IN THE DESERT.—The Alta California says: "The party engaged in the survey of public lands, under Mr. Pool, found, at a point about fifty miles east of San Felipe, in San Diego county, a singular collection of fountains or springs of soda water, situated in a sandy plain or depression of the surface of the desert. The spring is a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugarloaf, in the center of the top of which is a hole, unfathomable, containing the carbonated beverage fresh from some natural laboratory below. Some of these mounds are six feet high, and clothed with a luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl, and fringed by a growth of cane. The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent quality as that ordinarily sold by apothecaries, and was drunk with avidity by both men and animals belonging to the party. When impregnated with acid of any kind, it produced instant effervescence, and in that form is peculiarly refreshing as a drink. Some of it has been brought in, in order to be chemically tested, with a view to make the discovery of some practical utility."

THE NEWSPAPER.—In promotion of so desirable an object as the union of the intellectual with the useful, the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It is more. It is typical of the community in which it circulates and is encouraged. It tells its character, as well as its condition; its tastes, as well as its necessities; the moral, as well as the physical, stamina of population and soil. It is the map whereon are traced our tendencies and destinies—the chart to direct the traveler and settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or to divert them from the shoals and quicksands of social degradation. At home, it brings to our firesides, it imparts to our household, it impresses on our children, its sentiment of propriety or its tone of contamination. Abroad, it is regarded as our oracle, and speaks volumes for or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indications of our prosperity or otherwise, in a worldly sense; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portraiture of our imperfections, as well as the chronicler of our advancement.—[Nat. Intelligencer.]

FRYING PANS.—A single law passed by Congress, supposing it had the power, and obeyed by the people, would effect a great reform in the public health, diminish the business of doctors, and the demands for drugs, and prove of incalculable benefit to this and future generations. Thus: Be it enacted, that on the first day of January, 1855, every frying pan in the United States be broken up and sold for old iron, and that no more be manufactured henceforth forever. Frying is the most unwholesome of all modes of cooking. Every thing cooked by this method is saturated with fat or butter, rendered tough, covered with empyreum oil, and made as unfit as possible for the human stomach. No dyspeptic should eat anything fried, and no one should do so, who would avoid becoming a dyspeptic. Let your food be boiled or roasted, or broiled, or baked even—anything but fried. Frying meat is the worst possible mode of cooking; destroying whatever good qualities it may possess, and exaggerating its badness. And all this comes of having frying-pans, spiders, and other cast iron abominations for making food unwholesome. Good people, beware of the frying-pan; beware of the fat which it scorches; and beware of the meat, and fish, and eggs, which it renders unfit for food and difficult of digestion, that your days may be long in the land.—[Nichol's Jour.]

THE BABIES OF EGYPT.—W. C. Bryant, in writing from Egypt says:

Among them were women in blue cotton gowns bare-footed, with infants perched on their shoulders. This is the way in which the Arab mothers of the laboring class in Egypt carry their children; as soon as the little creatures get the voluntary use of their limbs, they are transferred from the arms to the shoulder. I have seen instances of this custom which would supply striking subjects for the pencil. At old Cairo, the other day, a Contic woman, in the loose blue dress of the country, bare-footed, her face unveiled, with symmetrical features, silent and sad looking, opened to us the door of the old worm-eaten church, in which is the little grotto, where the Holy Virgin with her child is said to have eluded the pursuit of Herod. On the woman's shoulders sat an infant of seven or eight months, with well burned brown cheeks and long dark eye lashes, its head bowed upon hers, and one little hand pressed against her forehead, while the other arm passed around the back of the neck. The Egyptian mothers treat their children with great tenderness, and though I see infants everywhere, I do not know that I have yet heard one of them cry. The expression of quiet resignation in their faces is often quite touching. The Egyptian, born to a lot of dirt, poverty and oppression, may well learn patience early.

Recent rains in Pennsylvania have removed the embargo which the drought had placed upon several of the canals in that State. The seven hundred boats detained at Columbia were enabled to move off on Saturday last, by the rise in the Susquehanna.

HISTORICAL.—The expression, "the Scots sold their King for a groat," occurred in this way:

During the civil commotion in England between the "Roundheads" and "Cavaliers," Charles I. after the battle of Naseby, in 1645, in which the royalists were defeated, was forced to seek refuge in the Scottish camp; and on the 8th of August 1649, they gave him up to the English Parliament for the sum of £40,000. Some industrious mathematician computed that this was just a groat apiece for the whole population of Scotland, and hence arose the saying alluded to.

Bayard Taylor gives the following as a translation of one of the songs of the Nile boatmen:

"Look at me with your eyes, O gazelle, O gazelle! The blossom of your cheeks is dear to me; your breasts burst the silk of your vest; I cannot loose the shawl about your waist; it sinks into your soft waist.—Who possesses you is blessed by heaven.—Look at me with your eyes, O gazelle, O gazelle! Your forehead is like the moon; your face is fairer than all the flowers of the garden; your bed is of diamonds; he is richer than a king who can sleep thereon. Look at me with your eyes, O gazelle, O gazelle!"

THE NORTH AND SOUTH DURING THE REVOLUTION.—The New York Sunday Times states in reply to a query, that a question of the comparative contributions of men by different states and sections of the country, in the war of the revolution, has been a subject of some controversy. As early as 1790, however, in debate on the assumption of State debts by the Union, Fisher Ames, a representative from Massachusetts, moved to call upon the war department for information in regard to the subject. The statement was furnished by Gen. Knox, who was then Secretary of War. It appears from this, that of continental troops the northern States furnished 172,495, and the southern States 58,421. Of militia, the northern states furnished 46,048, and the southern States 12,714. Of the continental troops, Massachusetts furnished 58,937, Connecticut 32,000, New York 17,781, Pennsylvania 25,608, Rhode Island 5,908, New Hampshire 12,496, New Jersey 10,727, Delaware 2,387, Maryland 13,912, Virginia 26,672, North Carolina 5,508, Georgia 2,679. The militia were pretty much in the same ratio. In the consideration of this subject it should be borne in mind that there was at the time but little difference in numbers between the population of the northern and southern States. By the census of 1790 the southern States had a population of 1,956,353, and the northern States had a population of 1,968,425; yet notwithstanding this, it would appear that the north furnished many more than the south.

INDIANA BANKS.—The money article of the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday, contains the following important intelligence:

The result of the bankers' meeting at Indianapolis yesterday, seems to afford general satisfaction. Thirty-three banks were represented, and they agreed to redeem their paper, commencing on the 15th of September, at Indianapolis, in eastern exchange at 1 per cent. premium, as the maximum. They also passed a resolution, to the effect that they will not receive the paper of such of the free banks as refuse to come into the arrangement, except at a discount. The result of this arrangement will be to sift out such banks as are not upon a sound or legitimate basis, and place all the good banks upon a par footing.

ONIONS FOR POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend giving fowls, especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.

Col. John C. Fremont was among those present at the Greytown affair. His account of it corroborates the worst representations made of the conduct of Capt. Smith, and does not vary materially from the other published accounts. He states that the killing of the native by Smith was universally considered by the Americans as an act of deliberate and unprovoked murder, and that it would have been easy to have had him hung by mob law, had any influential person proposed it; but his punishment by the Greytown authorities was forbidden by Borland, in pursuance of "instructions" not to recognize that government in any manner.

Major Emory, boundary commissioner from our government to run the boundary line between Mexico and our new territories acquired under the recent treaty, sailed, accompanied by his aids, on Saturday, from New York for New Orleans, on the way to the place of his duties. Previous to sailing, he opened an account with the sub-treasurer there as his disbursing agent, making a deposit of \$128,000. As soon as the boundary line is agreed upon, Mexico is to receive the remaining \$3,000,000 due under the treaty.

W. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The Limerick Chronicle of August 12, states that the family of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien had received a letter from that gentleman, dated the last week in May, from Van Dieman's Land, when he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's pardon, and to leave the colony for Europe. Mrs. Smith O'Brien and other relatives will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside.

A party of one hundred and twenty-five emigrants, from New England for Kansas, went up Lake Erie yesterday. They take with them six engines from Rochester, and some patent grist mills from Buffalo. A second Kansas party, from Massachusetts, with twenty-five from New York, reached Albany the preceding day. They are three hundred strong.

TAKE IT BACK.—We copied from the Cincinnati Gazette the history of a bad looking murder near Xenia, a short time since, wherein a certain "feller" had married a girl that another "feller" had been courting, and thereupon the discarded one met the happy couple, killed the bridegroom, badly scared the bride, and then escaped to parts unknown. It was a very good love and murder story; but the last Xenia Torchlight spoils the thing by pronouncing it a hoax, nothing of the sort having happened in that county. What a pity!—[O. S. Journal.]

The Sandusky Mirror is urging everybody to go to Kansas at the earliest possible moment, so that it may not become a slave state. The people, we think, will settle that question, and they will also administer a "settler" to the demagogues who, for the purpose of winning slave votes, have recklessly exposed all that vast and fertile territory to the evils of slavery. No thanks to them if it escapes.—[O. S. Journal.]

The Detroit Inquirer says that President Pierce has received an invitation to attend the National Hen Convention, but has sent an indignant refusal—he has no opinion of hens since that egg business.

CANADA.—The wheat harvest has been well secured, and never, it is said, was there a finer one in that part of Canada about Toronto, though some complaints of deficiency are made in other parts of the country.

A company of 300 emigrants, on their way to Kansas, from Massachusetts, were publicly received at the city hall, in Albany, on the evening of the 29th ult. At the same time, an emigrant league for the county of Albany was formed.

The Dahlia is a native of the marshes of Peru, and was named after Dahl, the famous Swedish botanist. It is more than thirty years since its introduction into Europe, and it is now the universal favorite of florists. The number of known varieties is about five hundred.

Corn looks very fine about Fort Wayne. So says the Times, of that place.